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# ILO CONVENTION (NO. 160) CONCERNING LABOR STATISTICS

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## MESSAGE

FROM

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE CONVENTION (NO. 160) CONCERNING LABOR STATISTICS, ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA ON JUNE 25, 1985

JANUARY 4, 1989.—Convention was read the first time, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 3, 1989.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Convention (No. 160) Concerning Labor Statistics, adopted by the International Labor Conference at Geneva on July 25, 1985. I transmit also for the Senate's information a certified copy of the recommendation (No. 170) on the same subject, adopted by the International Labor Conference on the same date, which amplifies some of the Convention's provisions. No action is called for on the recommendation.

The report of the Department of State, with a letter from the Secretary of Labor, concerning the Convention is enclosed.

As explained more fully in the enclosed letter from the Secretary of Labor, the Government of the United States already collects, compiles and publishes basic labor statistics in all nine subject areas covered by Convention 160. Ratification of this Convention, therefore, would not require the United States to alter in any way its law or practice in this field.

Moreover, as I stated in transmitting International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 144 to the Senate on April 10, 1986, ratification by the United States of so few ILO Conventions makes more difficult our attempts to take other governments to task for failing to comply with ILO instruments they have ratified. In part for this reason, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of ILO Convention 144. I accordingly recommend that the Senate also give its advice and consent to the ratification of ILO Convention 160.

RONALD REAGAN.

## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, DC, November 1, 1988.*

The PRESIDENT,
*The White House.*

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you, with the recommendation that it be transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, a certified copy of the Convention (No. 160) Concerning Labor Statistics, adopted by the International Labor Conference at Geneva on June 25, 1985. A certified copy of a Recommendation (No. 170) amplifying some of the provisions of the Convention is enclosed for the Senate's consideration.

The Convention calls upon ratifying governments to collect, compile and publish basic labor statistics in one of nine subject areas. The Recommendation provides suggestions on how ratifying governments might implement the provisions of the Convention.

The Secretary of Labor, in her enclosed letter, provides additional details concerning the Convention and Recommendation. She states in the analysis enclosed with her letter that current U.S. national practices in assembling labor statistics meet or surpass the requirements of Convention 160 in all nine subject areas. All interested departments and agencies concur in her view.

I am pleased to join with the Secretary of Labor in recommending that the Convention be transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, a step which is consistent with our policy of support for and active participation in the work of the ILO.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
SECRETARY OF LABOR,
*Washington, DC, September 30, 1988.*

Hon. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,
*Secretary of State,*
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR GEORGE: This will express the coordinated view of the interested departments and agencies with respect to United States ratification of Convention No. 160 (Concerning Labor Statistics) of the International Labor Organization (ILO). It was adopted, along with Recommendation No. 170, which amplifies its provisions, by the International Labor Conference of the ILO on June 25, 1985.

Any member that ratifies Convention No. 160 "undertakes that it will regularly collect, compile and publish basic labor statistics" in at least one of nine specific subject areas. The Convention does not require a member to keep labor statistics in all nine subject areas. The ratifying member is free to choose those areas in which it accepts the obligations of the Convention. The ratifying member also agrees to "take into consideration" ILO standards and guidelines when designing its statistical systems.

The United States Government, employer and worker delegates to the 1985 International Labor Conference voted for adoption of both instruments. Convention No. 160 was adopted by a vote of 422 for, 0 against, with 7 abstentions. Recommendation No. 170 was adopted by a vote of 412 for, 0 against, with 3 abstentions.

The President's Committee on the ILO unanimously agreed at its last meeting on July 15, 1988, to recommend that the President submit Convention No. 160 to the Senate of the United States with a request for advice and consent to ratification. On that date the President's Committee on the ILO was formally advised by its Tripartite Advisory Panel on International Labor Standards that the Panel had unanimously concluded that there are no obstacles in law or practice to United States ratification of Convention No. 160. Current national practices in assembling labor statistics meet or surpass the requirements of Convention No. 160 in all nine subject areas. Therefore, there appears to be no legal impediment to the United States indicating that it will accept the obligations of the Convention in all nine subject areas. I am enclosing a statement that outlines the provisions of Convention No. 160 as well as the relevant United States law and practice.

Therefore, the interested departments and agencies have concluded that ratification of Convention No. 160 would be a positive development in terms of United States interests in the ILO, and recommend that the President submit it to the Senate with a request for advice and consent to ratification.

With regard to Recommendation No. 170, we recommend that pursuant to the obligations under paragraph 7(a) of Article 19 of

the ILO Constitution, the State Department should transmit it to the Congress for such action as it may deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

ANN MCLAUGHLIN.

Enclosures.

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES LAW AND PRACTICE WITH RESPECT TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIION CONVENTION NO. 160

The International Labor Organization ("ILO") adopted Convention No. 160, concerning labor statistics, in June 1985. In general, the Convention requires ratifying members to collect basic labor statistics in up to nine areas of economic activity. The following is the statement of the United States law and practice with respect to Convention 160. The statement contains an article-by-article analysis of the requirements of Convention 160, which is separated into four different sections. Articles 1 through 6 are the general provisions of the Convention. Articles 7 through 15 describe the basic labor statistics that may be compiled under the Convention. Articles 16 through 18 describe the manner in which a member may accept the obligations of the Convention. Articles 19 through 26, with the exception of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 21, contain the standard final provisions for ILO Conventions. The statement also includes a description of the current United States data collection practices concerning the various statistics required under Convention 160. The appendices to the statement include: (1) texts of Convention No. 160 and the related ILO Recommendation 170; (2) a report by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics ("BLS") describing the BLS programs which meet the requirements of Articles 7 through 15 of Convention 160; (3) sample outputs from the relevant BLS programs; and (4) the negotiating history of Convention 160.

The Tripartite Advisory Panel on International Labor Standards ("TAPILS"), consisting of legal advisors from the Departments of Labor, State and Commerce, from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and from the United States Council for International Business, has unanimously concluded that there are no legal obstacles in law or practice to ratification of Convention 160 by the United States. TAPILS' own independent analysis, as well as consultations with the ILO and the BLS, has determined that current practices of the United States in assembling labor statistics meet or surpass the requirements of Convention 160 in all nine subject areas. Therefore, there appears to be no legal impediment to the United States indicating that it will accept the obligations of the Convention in all nine subject areas.

The review of Convention 160 was conducted in accordance with the three ground rules for tripartite review of ILO conventions agreed upon during the ratification of Convention 144. The three grounds rules are: 1) each and every ILO convention will be examined on its own merits on a tripartite basis; 2) if there are any differences between the Convention and Federal law and practice, they will be dealt with in the normal legislative process; and 3) there is no intention to change State law and practice by Federal

action through ratification of ILO conventions and the tripartite examination will include possible conflicts between Federal and State law that would be caused by ratification.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 1*

Under this article, the ratifying member undertakes to "regularly collect, compile and publish basic labor statistics" in any or all of nine areas. These statistics will be expanded according to the ratifying country's available resources.

*Article 2*

Under this article, a ratifying member "shall take into consideration" the ILO's standards and guidelines when it is designing or revising the methods used in the development of the statistics required under Convention 160.

Currently, the BLS takes ILO standards and guidelines into consideration in developing labor statistics programs. Such consideration facilitates BLS's comparisons of United States and foreign labor conditions which draws on ILO publications such as International Labor Office, International Recommendations on Labor Statistics, Geneva, 1976. BLS also participates in the ILO-sponsored International Conference of Labor Statisticians, convened every 5 years, which helps formulate ILO standards and guidelines on labor statistics.

*Article 3*

Under this article, the ratifying member promises to consult "representative organizations of employers and workers" in designing or revising the statistics required under Convention 160.

Currently, the United States, through the BLS, continuously consults with employer and worker organizations on the development and modification of labor statistics programs. The consultation typically takes place at twice-a-year meetings between BLS staff and the long-standing BLS Business and Labor Research Advisory councils.

*Article 4*

Under this article, the ILO assures ratifying members that they are not obligated under the Convention to publish data concerning any single individual, household or enterprise.

*Article 5*

Under this article, the ratifying member undertakes to communicate to the ILO the published statistics that it is compiling in accordance with the Convention. This information should include reference information, such as titles and reference numbers and the dates of the publications' release.

*Article 6*

Under this article, the ratifying member undertakes to describe in detail to the ILO "the sources, concepts, definitions and methodology" used in compiling the labor statistics for this Convention. The ratifying member also undertakes to publish the descriptions and keep them updated.

BASIC LABOR STATISTICS

*Article 7*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics that are representative of the country as a whole concerning the economically active population, employment, unemployment and visible underemployment.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from the monthly Current Population Survey. This Survey contains data concerning the employment status of the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. The data is analyzed according to age, race, sex, ethnic background and educational attainment as well as other categories. The Survey analyzes data on employed persons according to occupation, industry, hours of work, full- or part-time status and the reasons for working part-time. The Survey also analyzes unemployment persons by occupation and industry. The data includes information on the duration of unemployment, the reasons for unemployment and the methods used to find employment. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 1.)

*Article 8*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics that are representative of the country as a whole concerning the structure and distribution of the economically active population.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from the monthly Current Population Survey. The contents of the Survey are described under Article 7. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 2.)

*Article 9*

Under section one of this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics on the average earnings and hours of work for all important categories of workers and branches of economic activity.

Under section two of this article, the ratifying member shall compile, where appropriate, time rates of wages and normal hours of work for all important occupations and branches of economic activity. Any statistics compiled under this article shall be representative of the country as a whole.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from the Monthly Employment and Earnings Series and from its Industry Wage Survey program. The Survey includes data on the gross hours and earnings of workers in 454 industries. The Survey also contains hourly earnings of workers in the major manufacturing industries and the real average weekly earnings for major industrial groups. The Survey also provides nationwide averages and distributions of

earnings for selected occupations in major industries. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 3.)

*Article 10*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics of the wage structure and distribution for employees in important branches of economic activity.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from its Industry Wage Survey program. These Industry Surveys include data on the averages and distributions of earnings for representative occupations analyzed nationwide and according to regions and selected areas. The Surveys also include data on scheduled weekly hours and supplementary benefits. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 4.)

*Article 11*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics on labor costs in important branches of economic activity. If possible, the scope of these statistics shall be consistent with the coverage of data on employment and hours of work.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from its quarterly Employment Cost Index. The survey includes compensation and wage data for the total civilian population analyzed according to type of industry and occupational group. Compensation and wages in private industry are analyzed according to industry and occupational group as well as according to the bargaining status of the workers and geographic region. Additional wage and salary data in the private economy is analyzed according to more particular industries such as construction, transportation, finance, real estate, wholesale trade and retail trade, and according to more particular occupational groups such as professional and technical workers, administrators, clerical workers, laborers and those working in services. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 5.)

*Article 12*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compute consumer price indices of the consumption patterns of significant population groups or of the total population.

Currently, the BLS computes such indices from its monthly Consumer Price Index. This monthly index measures the price change for a specific array of 382 consumer goods and services. The Index contains data on the average cost of these items in the average American metropolitan area. The Index also contains data for 23 specific metropolitan areas and four geographic regions. Data is also compiled on the cost of selected individual commodities and services. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 6.)

*Article 13*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics on household income and expenditures or, if possible, family income and expenditures. These statistics shall cover all types of

households or families and shall be representative of the country as a whole.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from its annual Survey of Consumer Expenditures and Income. The Survey includes data concerning the income and expenditures of American consumers, analyzed for the United States as a whole and for the various geographic regions. Selected data is further analyzed by income class, family size and other demographic and economic characteristics. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 7.)

*Article 14*

Under section one of this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics on occupational injuries. Under section two of this article, the member shall compile statistics on occupational diseases. Any statistics compiled under this article shall be representative of the country as a whole and, where possible, cover all branches of economic activity.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from its annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The Survey estimates the incidence of occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry. The data includes estimates of the total recorded cases, including fatal and nonfatal cases, lost workday cases, total lost workdays and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit 8.)

*Article 15*

Under this article, the ratifying member shall compile statistics on industrial disputes which are representative of the country as a whole and which cover all branches of economic activity.

Currently, the BLS compiles such statistics from its monthly series on major work stoppages. This monthly series contains data on the number of work stoppages, the number of workers involved and the number of days the workers remained off the job. This data includes all major work stoppages involving one thousand or more workers and lasting more than one shift. (See Appendix B, and Appendix C, Exhibit No. 9.)

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONVENTION

*Article 16*

Under section one of this article, the ratifying member accepts the obligations to maintain labor statistics in one or more of the areas described in Articles 7 through 15. Under section two of this article, the member shall specify the areas in which it will maintain labor statistics. The member may, under section three of this article, notify the ILO at a later date that it will maintain labor statistics in additional areas. The member is required under section four of this article to report on the position of its law and practice for those articles in respect of which it has not accepted the obligations of the Convention.

*Article 17*

Under section one of this article, the ratifying member may initially limit the scope of the statistics it agrees to keep under this Convention to specified categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical area.

Under section two of this article, the member must indicate the limitations on its ratifications and the reasons for the limitations. Subsequent reports to the ILO shall indicate the extent to which it is proposed that the application of the Convention be expanded.

Under section three of this article, the member may introduce subsequent limitations on the technical scope of the statistics covered by Articles 7 through 15. These limitations should be made after consulting representative organizations of employers and workers, and should be reported in the manner described in section two of this article.

As indicated in the discussion of the requirements of Articles 7 through 15, the United States is presently able to meet the requirements for each of the nine areas of basic labor statistics covered by the Convention. It would not be necessary for the United States to indicate that it is limiting the scope of its acceptance of the obligations of the Convention.

*Article 18*

This Convention revises the 1938 Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work.

FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 19*

The formal ratification of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the ILO for registration.

*Article 20*

This Convention will be binding on all members who have registered with the Director-General once two members have registered. Thereafter, the Convention will become binding on members twelve months after they register.

*Article 21*

Under section one of this article, a member may denounce the entire Convention ten years after the Convention became binding on the member. Such a denunciation takes effect one year after it is communicated to the Director-General.

Under section two of this article, if a member does not denounce the Convention within one year after the Convention has been binding upon the member for ten years, the Convention will continue to be binding upon the member for ten more years.

Under section three of this article, a member may withdraw from the obligations of any of the Articles 7 through 15 by a declaration communicated to the Director-General five years after the Convention became binding upon the member.

The member must, however, maintain the obligations of the Convention for at least one of the Articles 7 through 15. Under section four of this article, if the member does not withdraw its acceptance of its obligations under Articles 7 through 15, then it accepts the obligations of the Convention for five more years. The member may withdraw its acceptance of its obligations under Articles 7 through 15 at subsequent five year intervals.

*Article 22*

The Director-General shall communicate to the members the registration of all ratifications and denunciations and the dates when those events will come into effect.

*Article 23*

The Director-General shall communicate all ratifications and denunciations of this Convention to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 24*

The Governing Body of the ILO shall present a report on this Convention and whether it should be revised in whole or in part at such time when the Governing Body considers such a report necessary.

*Article 25*

If a new Convention is adopted by the conference, revising this Convention in whole or in part, then adoption of the new Convention will mean automatic renunciation of this Convention and members will no longer be allowed to ratify this Convention. This Convention will remain in force for those members who have adopted it but have not accepted the revised Convention.

*Article 26*

The English and French versions of this Convention are equally authoritative.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

### CONVENTION 160: CONVENTION CONCERNING LABOUR STATISTICS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventy-first Session on 7 June 1985, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the revision of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63), which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Considering that these proposals should take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985:

#### I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 1*

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes that it will regularly collect, compile and publish basic labour statistics, which shall be progressively expanded in accordance with its resources to cover the following subjects:

(a) economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment;

(b) structure and distribution of the economically active population, for detailed analysis and to serve as benchmark data;

(c) average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) and, where appropriate, time rates of wages and normal hours of work;

(d) wage structure and distribution;

(e) labour cost;

(f) consumer price indices;

(g) household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income;

(h) occupational injuries and, as far as possible, occupational diseases; and

(i) industrial disputes.

*Article 2*

In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statis-

tics required under this Convention, Members shall take into consideration the latest standards and guidelines established under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

*Article 3*

In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, the representative organisations of employers and workers, where they exist, shall be consulted with a view to taking into account their needs and to ensuring their co-operation.

*Article 4*

Nothing in this Convention shall impose an obligation to publish or reveal data which could result in the disclosure in any way of information relating to an individual statistical unit, such as a person, a household, an establishment or an enterprise.

*Article 5*

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to communicate to the International Labour Office, as soon as practicable, the published statistics compiled in pursuance of the Convention and information concerning their publication, in particular—

(a) the reference information appropriate to the means of dissemination used (titles and reference numbers in the case of printed publications and the equivalent descriptions in the case of data disseminated in other forms); and

(b) the most recent dates or periods for which the different types of statistics are available, and the dates of their publication or release.

*Article 6*

Detailed descriptions of the sources, concepts, definitions and methodology used in collecting and compiling statistics in pursuance of this Convention shall be—

(a) produced and updated to reflect significant changes;

(b) communicated to the International Labour Office as soon as practicable; and

(c) published by the competent national body.

II. BASIC LABOUR STATISTICS

*Article 7*

Current statistics of the economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment, shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

*Article 8*

Statistics of the structure and distribution of the economically active population shall be compiled in such a way as to be repre-

sentative of the country as a whole, for detailed analysis and to serve as benchmark data.

*Article 9*

1. Current statistics of average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) shall be compiled covering all important categories of employees and all important branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

2. Where appropriate, statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work shall be compiled covering important occupations or groups of occupations in important branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representitive of the country as a whole.

*Article 10*

Statistics of wage structure and distribution shall be compiled covering employees in important branches of economic activity.

*Article 11*

Statistics of labour cost shall be compiled covering important branches of economic activity. Where possible, these statistics shall be consistent with data on employment and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) of the same scope.

*Article 12*

Consumer price indices shall be computed in order to measure variations over time in the prices of items representative of the consumption patterns of significant population groups or of the total population.

*Article 13*

Statistics of household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income shall be compiled covering all types and sizes of private households of families, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

*Article 14*

1. Statistics of occupational injuries shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, covering, where possible, all branches of economic activity.

2. As far as possible, statistics of occupational diseases shall be compiled covering all branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

*Article 15*

Statistics of industrial disputes shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, covering, where possible, all branches of economic activity.

### III. ACCEPTANCE OF OBLIGATIONS

*Article 16*

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall, in pursuance of the general obligations referred to in Part I, accept the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II.

2. Each Member shall specify in its ratification the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it accepts the obligations of this Convention.

3. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office that it accepts the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II which were not already specified in its ratification. These notifications shall have the force of ratification as from the date of the communication.

4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention shall state, in its reports on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the position of its law and practice on the subjects covered by the Articles of Part II in respect of which it has not accepted the obligations of the Convention and the extent to which effect is given or is proposed to be given to the Convention in respect of such subjects.

*Article 17*

1. A Member may limit initially the scope of the statistics referred to in the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of this Convention to specified categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical areas.

2. Each member which limits the scope of the statistics in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall indicate in its first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the Article or Articles of Part II to which the limitation applies, stating the nature of and reasons for such limitation, and shall state in subsequent reports the extent to which it has been possible or it is proposed to extend the scope to other categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical areas.

3. After consulting the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, a Member may, by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in the month following each anniversary of the coming into force of the Convention, introduce subsequent limitations on the technical scope of the statistics covered by the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention. Such declarations shall take effect one year after the date on which they are registered. Each member which introduces such limitations shall provide in its reports on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the

International Labour Organisation the particulars referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

*Article 18*

The Convention revises the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938.

IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 19*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

*Article 20*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 21*

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it, after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.
3. After consulting the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, a Member which has ratified this Convention may, after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, withdraw its acceptance of the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II, provided that it maintains its acceptance of these obligations in respect of at least one of these Articles. Such withdrawal shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it was registered.
4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article, exercise the

right of withdrawal provided for in that paragraph, shall be bound by the Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention for another period of five years and, thereafter, may withdraw its acceptance of those obligations at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 22*

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

*Article 23*

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

*Article 24*

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

*Article 25*

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides—

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

*Article 26*

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the convention duly adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation during its Seventy-first Session which was held at Geneva and declared closed the twenty-seventh day of June 1985.

In faith whereof we have appended our signatures this twenty-seventh day of June 1985.

M. ENNACEUR,
*The President of the Conference.*

FRANCIS BLANCHARD,
*The Director-General of the International Labour Office.*

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

### RECOMMENDATION 170: RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING LABOUR STATISTICS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventy-first Session on 7 June 1985, and

Recognising the need for reliable labour statistics both in developed and in developing countries, particularly for the purposes of planning and monitoring social and economic progress, as well as for industrial relations,

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the revision of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63), which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation supplementing the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five the following Recommendation, which may be cited as the Labour Statistics Recommendation, 1985:

#### I. BASIC LABOUR STATISTICS

*Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment*

1. (1) Current statistics of the economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified according to sex and, where possible, age group and branch of economic activity.

2. (1) With a view to meeting long-term needs for detailed analysis and for benchmark purposes, statistics of the structure and distribution of the economically active population should be compiled at least once every ten years.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to sex, age group, occupational group or level of qualifications, branch of economic activity, geographical area and status in employment (such as employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker, member of producers' co-operative).

*Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work*

3. (1) Current statistics of average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and sex, where relevant according to size of establishment and geographical area and, where possible, age group and occupational group or level of qualifications.

4. (1) Where appropriate, current statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and, where relevant, according to sex, age group, occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications, size of establishment and geographical area.

5. (1) With a view to meeting long-term needs for detailed analysis and for benchmark purposes, statistics of wage structure and distribution should be compiled at regular intervals, if possible once every five years.

(2) These statistics should provide—

(a) data on earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) classified at least according to sex, age group, occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications, branch of economic activity, size of establishment and geographical area;

(b) detailed data on the composition of earnings (such as basic pay, premium pay for overtime, remuneration for time not worked and bonuses and gratuities) and of hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for); and

(c) data on the distribution of employees according to levels of earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for), classified according to important characteristics of employees, such as sex and age group.

6. (1) With a view to meeting long-term needs, statistics of labour cost should be compiled at least once every five years.

(2) These statistics should provide data on the level and composition of labour cost, classified according to branch of economic activity.

*Consumer Price Indices*

7. (1) A general consumer price index should be computed and published for significant population groups or for the total population, covering all groups of consumption items.

(2) Consumer price indices should be published separately for important groups of consumption items, such as food, drink and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing; fuel and lighting; and other significant categories.

8. The consumer price indices should be computed and published, if possible once a month, but at least once every three months.

9. The weights used to compute the consumer price indices should be reviewed at least once every ten years, and adjusted when significant changes in the consumption patterns are revealed.

10. The prices used to compute the consumer price indices should be representative of the respective purchasing habits (for example, regarding outlets and the nature and quality of articles) of the population groups concerned.

*Statistics of Household Expenditure and Household Income*

11. (1) Statistics of household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income, should be compiled at least once every ten years.

(2) These statistics should provide, inter alia, in respect of households or families as the case may be—

(a) detailed data on expenditure;

(b) where possible, detailed data on income according to level and source of income;

(c) detailed data on their composition, according to sex, age group and other significant characteristics of their members; and

(d) data on expenditure and, where possible, income, classified according to their size and type, expenditure class and, where possible, income class.

*Statistics of Occupational Injuries and Occupational Diseases*

12. (1) Statistics of occupational injuries should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and, as far as possible, according to significant characteristics of employees (such as sex, age group and occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications) and of establishments.

13. (1) As far as possible, statistics of occupational diseases should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and, as far as possible, according to significant characteristics of employees (such as sex, age group and occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications) and of establishments.

*Statistics of Industrial Disputes*

14. (1) Statistics of industrial disputes should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity.

*Statistics of Productivity*

15. Statistics of productivity should be progressively developed and compiled covering important branches of economic activity.

II. STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

16. For the purposes of collecting and compiling the labour statistics in pursuance of Part I of this recommendation, Members should progressively develop the appropriate national statistical infrastructure. The major elements of such an infrastructure should include—

(a) A comprehensive and up-to-date register of establishments or enterprises for the purposes of surveys or censuses;

such a register should be sufficiently detailed to permit the selection of samples of establishments or enterprises;

(b) a co-ordinated system for the implementation of surveys or censuses of establishments or enterprises;

(c) a capability for the implementation of a continuous and co-ordinated series of national surveys of households or individuals; and

(d) access for statistical purposes, with appropriate safeguards for their confidential use, to administrative records (such a those of employment services, social security bodies, labour inspection services).

17. Members should establish appropriate national standard classifications, and should encourage and co-ordinate the observance as far as possible of these classifications by all bodies concerned.

18. Members should take the necessary steps to harmonise the statistics compiled in pursuance of this recommendation from different sources and by different bodies.

19. (1) In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics provided for in this Recommendation, Members should take into consideration the international recommendations on labour statistics established under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, and relevant recommendations of other competent international organisations.

(2) Members should review and, if appropriate, revise or update the concepts, definitions and classifications used in compiling labour statatistics in pursuance of this Recommendation when the relevant international standards and guidelines are revised, or when new ones are established.

20. In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics provided for in the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985, and in this Recommendation, Members might seek assistance from the International Labour Office.

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